

Legal Aspects of Environmental Pollution in Space and Land Use Procedures in Bandar Lampung City

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ABSTRACT--Environmental preservation and management are assets of natural resources, must provide maximum benefits for the welfare of the people and the survival of other living creatures, therefore management must be done wisely, which means that the preservation and management of the surrounding natural environment will result in negative impacts in the form of pollution or environmental damage. Trash and Toxic Hazardous Materials (B3) which are discharged directly into the environment of land and water can cause danger to the environment and the health of humans and other living things. So as to protect environmental pollution caused by human actions as well as those generated by production and industrial activities it is necessary to take steps from the central government to the regions, this is done in order to protect and limit environmental damage. In addition, the role of local governments in environmental protection and management, especially garbage and B3 waste has been emphasized through legislation, this is intended so that waste and B3 waste generated by each production unit can be reduced/eliminated as much as possible, through programs that refer to the principles of sustainable development and environmentally sound, including the provision of open space, reduction in the source of material management, material substitution, operational arrangements for activities, with clean technology. Finally, environmentally sound development activities in the regions, particularly the city of Bandar Lampung through its programs and principles, can run in an integrated manner supported by community participation as mandated by laws and regulations.

Keywords: development of an environmental perspective, spatial planning and land use, prevention of environmental pollution, community participation

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagic state consisting of Earth, (region/land), waters, and space, where most of the territories are waters and a very strategic location utilized as national and international relations. In addition it has affluent and important ocean resources, such as fishery, coral reefs, seagrass fields, mangrove and coastal areas for tourist attraction, so the waters have significance for creatures.

While the marine and river have enormous potential to contribute to the present and future of national development, so the territory of these islands need to be in order and utilized, it is one of the important natural

resources that need to be preserved. In order to utilize the sea and land sustainably with proper quality, the pollution control and/or the destruction of the sea and land area become very important, the pollution control and/or destruction is one part of environmental management.

The management of marine environment and land areas as natural resources must provide maximum benefit for the welfare of the people and the other creatures, therefore the management of sea and land areas must be undertaken wisely and take into account the interests of the present and future generations and lest the management cause a negative impact such as pollution or environmental destruction, (environmental pollution).

The government had ratified the Basel Convention on 12 July 1993 by strengthened by Presidential Regulation No. 61/1993 to overcome the negative impact of pollution. Furthermore, In order to anticipate declining environmental quality, earnest and consistent regulation of environmental protection and management will be required for all stakeholders, the presence of Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (UUP2LH) and all forms of regulation under it, and activities can be carried out especially in the prevention of pollution from B3 toxic waste.

The legal aspects of environmental protection and management in the context to preserve natural and environmental sustainability especially against hazardous waste (B3) now can be maximised to provide assurance or legal guarantee for protection and management of the surrounding life. This issue becomes the main task to guarantee the rights of its citizens as regulates in the human rights instruments at ICESR and the right to a healthy environment as stated in Stockholm and Rio De Janeiro Declaration, the Indonesian constitution article 28H (1) of the 1945 Constitution and in Law Number 39/1999 concerning human rights.

Meanwhile, sustainable environmental management should be implemented responsibly, in harmony, compatibility, and balance between human and environmental as the most important thing to be managed wisely so can be controlled and its sustainability is maintained in accordance with the objectives of sustainable national development.

Pollution control and/or environmental damage in order to preserve environmental function is an effort in the context of protecting and guaranteeing, maintaining

and controlling as well as limiting the damage of production or industrial results caused by environmental pollution because of human deeds. In addition, environmental protection and management is an effort to maintain and protect the country's rights to natural resources.

As stated in article 13 (1) of UUP2LH where the pollution control and/or environmental damage is implemented in the framework of environmental preservation functions, so the environmental management has an important meaning to the non-renewable-resource, and should be implemented based on protection and environmental management with prevention, countermeasures and recovery ((paragraph 2 of UUP2LH))

For the implementation of environmental protection and management, the governments has the role to carry out the law enforcement in order to overcome and control all forms of environmental pollutions that results from industrial activities starting from Action Plan from the applicant of the industry. This action plan is a very important document in order to the the development of positive environmental impact.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This studi is a normative and empirical legal study that is based on socio-legal studies. The social setting was the government offices of Lampung province, and the subjects of the study were the role of local government in environmental protection and management, especially for Garbage, and Hazardous and Toxic Waste. The data were obtained through learn document and make an interviews. At least, they were then validated by analyze of the sources as well as the research methodology.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. *Environmental Pollution Of Waste And Harzadous Waste (B3) Strongly Affects The Environment*

At the beginning of this article, it has been explained that brands have a very important role in producing goods and or services. If so, what is the function of the brand in conducting business transactions? To answer this question, experts give a variety of opinions, including *Henry Soelistyo*, arguing, in the global era, the role of brands becomes more important in maintaining and realizing healthy competition. Therefore, the brand has a dual role which is to be an identification or identity as well as an indication of the origin of the goods.[4]

The function of the brand is more broadly stated by *Agung Indriyanto and Irmie Melda Yusnita*, there are 4 (four) brand functions, first, as identification of the origin of the product. The identification function refers to the original identity of the goods; second, as a product differentiator. With the presence of consumer brands, they are able to differentiate one product from another; third, as a guarantor of product quality.

The brand maintains product quality consistently, because the brand acts as a guarantee to consumers and fourth, goodwill and promotion functions. For brand manufacturers not only convey information about products to consumers, but also build goodwill and make it possible to create additional impetus for the product to be purchased. Goodwill is an intangible asset consisting of good name and reputation for customer satisfaction. The brand is one of the producers' good faith.[5]

From what the intellectual property experts put forward above, it can be seen, the brand has a function not only as an identification and to explain the origin of the goods being traded, but the brand also functions as an asset like a company. For this reason, company assets in the form of brands must be managed properly, because this also has to do with overall economic development and business transactions in particular.

This means that through brands various products produced by companies are not only traded domestically but can also cross between countries by exporting goods and or services. As stated by *Slamet Yuswanto*, intellectual property is not only an aspect of legal protection, but also affects the macro economy of a country, among others, can be used to increase exports of quality products (through global national brands), promote technological progress and encourage research and development, develop products as local and national identities and give awards as well as recognition for one's creativity and innovation. It is no less important that intellectual property is used as a means of business competition.[6]

Thus it can also be stated here, the brand as a corporate identity, what is produced quality. For this reason, the company must protect the trademark from being used by people who do not have the rights to the trademark owned by the company. The question may arise, since when did the company have the rights to the brand it used? In the theory of intellectual property rights, there is a registration regime.

This means to get the rights to the mark, registration must be submitted. As stated by *R. Murjiyanto*, with the registration system as the basis for granting rights, the protection of rights applies to registered trademark owners. The registering party is the only one entitled to a Mark and the third party must respect the registrant's rights as an absolute right.[7]

For companies, especially for big companies, they already understand well to protect the mark to be used, the mark must be registered to the place of registration specified in the trademark regulations in the country where the goods are produced. Unlike the case with small companies and even more so for companies that are just starting out in business, in general, the brands used are often neglected, not registered.

As stated by Andrew *Betlehn and Prisca Oktaviani Samosir*, the importance of trademark registration of business actors in Indonesia has not been fully realized by the classes of business actors. In Indonesia, there are classes of business actors such as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, where a small percentage have registered trademarks with the Director General of Intellectual Property compared to non-Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.[8]

It may be that the issue of trademark and service is still ignored, because what is focused first is how to build the company so that it can stand firmly. It may also be that the trademark has not been registered as an effort to protect the trademark because of ignorance that the mark needs to be registered. Or it could be that small business operators are lazy to register trademarks because they do not want to be bothered, as stated by the Director General of Small and Medium Enterprises in the Ministry of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia, assessing that awareness of Small and Medium Industries to register Intellectual Property Rights is still very weak.

At the moment, there are only 100 (one hundred) registered brands and only 60 (sixty) brands have passed. This happens because they are often lazy with the process that must be taken in the registration of Intellectual Property Rights because in the registration of Intellectual Property Rights in this case there must be a synopsis. Another reason is because it has not been registered related to the issue of costs.[9]

Noting that a number of brands that have been used by business actors in producing and marketing goods and services have not yet been registered, it is necessary to understand what the true nature of a brand is for businesses.

In this context, it is necessary to pay close attention to what is expressed by experts such as *Tri Septin MR* arguing that brands are the company's most valuable assets. Therefore building and managing brand equity has become a priority for any company, in all types of industries, and in all types of markets.[10]

A similar opinion is expressed by *Sulasi Rongiyati*. In addition to being used or used by the owner to distinguish certain goods or services from other goods of a similar type, a brand also contains a very broad legal aspect both for the owner or holder of trademark rights and for the community as consumers who use or utilize goods or services from certain brands.[11].

From what has been said by the two experts above, it is increasingly apparent that a brand as an asset of a company in order to obtain legal protection requires legal action in this case the mark used by the company must be registered in order to obtain legal certainty. By registering a trademark, registrants are given exclusive rights.

As stated by *Syahriyah Semaun*, trademark registration in this case is to give status that the registrant is considered as the first user until someone else proves otherwise. There is no trademark rights without registration. This is what brings more certainty.

Because if someone can prove he has registered a trademark and he is given a Trademark Certificate which is proof of his ownership of a trademark, then other people cannot use it and other people are not entitled to use the same trademark for similar items as well.[12]

An interesting thing is also related to the importance of trademark registration stated by *Sufiarina*. Through this registration of intellectual property rights, the state provides protection for people who fulfill the requirements to register, and will give exclusive rights to those who have successfully registered. The intended protection is in the form of receiving exclusive rights which are monopolistic for a certain time and only owned by people directly related to the registered intellectual property.

Through the exclusive rights of the owner of intellectual property rights can prevent others from making, using or doing something about these intellectual property rights without permission.[13]

2. Types of Brands

If this is the case, the question arises whether anyone can register the mark used; Are there conditions that must be met to register a trademark and where the mark must be registered? To answer that question, it is better to first know the legal basis for regulating trademarks. In Indonesia, trademarks are regulated in Law Number 20 of 2016 concerning Trademarks and Geographical Indications (Law No. 20/2016).

What is a Trademark? This is explained in Article 1 number 1: Trademark is a sign that can be displayed graphically in the form of images, logos, names, words, letters, numbers, arrangement of colors, in the form of 2 (two) dimensions and/or 3 (three) dimensions, sound, hologram, or a combination of 2 (two) or more of these elements to distinguish goods and/or services produced by persons or legal entities in the trading of goods and/or services.

From the normative understanding of brands, it can be seen that a brand is a "sign" used in the trade of goods and/or services. The sign is intended to differentiate from similar goods and/or services that are produced, traded by business actors. Signs used in the production of goods and or services in a limitative manner in Law No 20/2016 can be mentioned in the form of images, logos, names, letters, numbers, color arrangements. in the form of 2 (two) dimensions and/or 3 (three) dimensions, sound, hologram, or a combination of 2 (two) or more of these elements. So

the brand is used as a sign to differentiate from similar goods and or services.

This is important to be distinguished, so consumers can compare the quality of goods and or services offered by businesses. As stated by *Irene Svinarky; Ukas; and Padrisan Jamba*, the function of a brand is so that consumers can characterize a product (both goods and services) to own company rights so that they can be distinguished from other similar or similar company products owned by competitors.

Consumers who are satisfied with a particular product will usually buy with or use these products in the future. Brands can also be an added value for companies to invest in improving the quality of the products they have in order to guarantee the brand of their products that have a good reputation.[14]

Observing the importance of Trademarks, in Law No. 20/2016 2 (two) types of Trademarks are distinguished namely the first Trademark. This is explained in Article 1 number 2: Trademark is a Mark that is used on goods traded by a person or several people jointly or a legal entity to distinguish them from other similar goods. So here you can see trademarks used for goods. Can be owned by one person or several people together. And second is the Service Brand.

This is explained in Article 1 number 3: Service Mark is a Mark that is used for services traded by a person or several people jointly or a legal entity to distinguish it from other similar services. To the trademark owner who has registered his trademark for goods and or services, exclusive rights are given. This is spelled out in Article 1 number 5: The right to a mark is an exclusive right granted by the state to the owner of a registered mark for a certain period of time using the mark himself or giving permission to other parties to use it.

So here it is seen by registering a trademark, it can prevent others from using a registered mark. And if used illegally, then people who use illegally may be subject to sanctions both criminal and civil. As stated by *Syahriyah Semaun*, trademark registration as a basis prevents others from using the same mark in principle or as a whole in the circulation of goods or services. Trademark registration aims to obtain legal certainty and legal protection of the rights to the mark.[15]

By registering a trademark, the trademark owner has exclusive rights, as stated by *Agung Indriyanto and Irnie Melda Yusnita*, protection of intellectual property in this case the Trademark, giving the right to individuals to exploit the use of limited resources in ways that are not necessarily sensitive to other people's needs.[16]

3. Brand Registration Terms

Any conditions that must be met for the registration of the brand are set out in Article 4 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 20/2016: Application for

trademark registration by the Applicant or its Authorization to the Minister electronically or non-electronically in the Indonesian language; Paragraph (2): In the Application as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:

- a) The Date, Month, And Year Of The Application;
- b) Full Name, Nationality, And Address Of The Applicant;
- c) The Full Name And Address Of The Authority If The Application Is Filed By Authorization;
- d) Color If The Brand For Which It Is Registered Uses A Color Element;
- e) The Name Of The Country And The Date Of The First Brand Request In The Case Of The Application Being Granted Priority Rights; And
- f) Class Of Goods And/Or Class Of Services As Well As Descriptions of the types of goods and/or types of services.

In submitting an application for the mark, it must be included with the label for which you wish to register. This is explained in Article 4 Paragraph (4): The application as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by a Brand label and proof of payment of fees. In clarification Paragraph (4) stated: What is meant by "Trademark label" is an example of a Mark or label attached to the Application for Mark registration. Registered marks must have their own characteristics.

It is clear in Article 4 Paragraph (6) it is stated: In the case of Marks referred to in paragraph (4) in the form of 3 (three) dimensions, the Mark labels shall be attached in the characteristic form of said Marks. In the explanation of Paragraph (6) stated: What is meant by "characteristics of the Trademark" is a picture/painting that can be seen from the front, side, top, and bottom.

Another requirement must be noted by the registrant of the mark, that the registered mark is his. This is explained in Article 4 Paragraph (8): An application as referred to in paragraph (1) must be accompanied by a letter of ownership of the Trademark for which the registration is requested.

The importance of a statement from the owner of the mark so that, if there is a claim from another party, the registrant can provide an argument that the registered mark has never been registered in the name of another person and or that the registered mark does not have similarities with the registered mark. Another thing that also needs to be explained is that the registered trademark is the result of the creativity of the brand owner.

An original creativity is an intellectual work protected by law. In this regard it is interesting to examine what was stated by *Anik Tri Haryani and Maria Magdalena*, the brand will be increasingly important because the more recognized the public, the brand will be trusted and can become a brand image. Brands that are well known to the public will be an invaluable asset for companies and companies

can compete widely in national and international markets. When a product already has a brand, the selling value will be much higher, and of course it will build its competitiveness.[17]

The brand registrant will be given a certificate of brand rights, subject to all the requirements set out in the brand registration and a substantive examination by the brand inspector at the brand office, the legal minister issues the brand certificate. This is explained in Article 25 of Law No. 20/2016 Paragraph (1): The Brand Certificate has been issued by the Minister since the registration of the Brand; Paragraph (2): The Brand Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) contains:

- a) The full name and address of the registered Brand Owner;
- b) The full name and address of the Authority, in the case of Application by Authority;
- c) Date of Acceptance;
- d) The country's name and the Date of Acceptance of the application for the first time in the application being made using Priority Rights;
- e) Registered Brand labels, including descriptions of the colors if the Brand uses a color element, and if the Brand uses a foreign language, non-Latin letters, and/or numbers not commonly used in Indonesian language with its English translation, Latin letters and numbers commonly used in Indonesian and its pronunciation in Latin spelling;
- f) Registration number and date;
- g) The class and type of goods and/or services to which the Brand is registered; and
- h) The duration of the Brand Registration period.

If the Mark is registered, the trademark owner is given the right to use the mark for a period of 10 (ten) years. This is explained in Article 35 paragraph (1) of Law No. 20/2016: Registered marks receive legal protection for a period of 10 (ten) years from the date of receipt;

The term of brand protection can be displayed at the same time. This is explained in Paragraph (2): The period of protection as referred to in paragraph (1) can be extended for the same period. To carry out the extension of brand licensing, the extension requirements must be considered. This is explained in Article 36 of Law No. 20/2016: Application for an extension is approved if attaching a statement about:

- a) The mark concerned is still used in goods or services as stated in the Mark certificate; and
- b) The goods or services as referred to in letter a are still produced and/or traded.

The institution that receives trademark registration in Indonesia is the Directorate General of Intellectual Property, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. More about this is elaborated in Regulation of the Minister of Law

and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67 Year 2016 Regarding Trademark Registration (Permenhukham RI No 67/2016).

By registering a mark, formally judicial position of the brand holder gets strong evidence. Even so, in certain cases the exclusive rights of registered trademark holders can be removed from the list of trademarks and or can be canceled. This is explained in Article 72 Paragraph (7) of Law No. 20/2016: Deletion of Trademarks registered at the Minister's initiative can be done if:

- a) Has similarity in principle and/or in whole with Geographical Indications;
- b) Contrary to state ideology, statutory regulations, morality, religion, decency, and public order; or
- c) Have in common in its entirety with traditional cultural expressions, intangible cultural heritages, or names or logos that are a hereditary tradition.

However, to do the brand removal done by the Minister requires a recommendation from the Trademark Appeal Commission. This is explained in Article 72 Paragraph (8): Deletion as referred to in paragraph (6) and paragraph (7) can be carried out after obtaining a recommendation from the Trademark Appeal Commission. A registered Mark may be canceled by suing the Commercial Court by a party that feels that its rights have been violated.

This is explained by Article 76 of Law No. 20/2016 Paragraph (1): A claim for revocation of a registered mark may be filed by an interested party based on the reasons referred to in Article 20 and or Article 21. There is also a party that can file a claim for cancellation of a mark that has been registered in the explanation of Article 76 Paragraph (1) stated: What is meant by "interested parties" includes owners of registered marks, prosecutors, foundations/institutions in the consumer sector, and religious assemblies/institutions. In addition to the parties mentioned above, the paragraph explanation can also be submitted for cancellation by an unregistered trademark owner.

This is explained in Article 76 Paragraph (2): An unregistered Mark Owner may submit a claim as referred to in paragraph (1) after submitting an Application to the Minister. In the explanation of Article 76 Paragraph (2) stated: What is meant by "the owner of a Mark that is not registered" includes the owner of the Mark in good faith but not registered or the owner of a well-known Mark but the Mark is not registered.

4. Brand Cancellation

So here we see, one of the reasons for canceling a registered mark is a matter of good faith. That is why when applying for trademark registration, the applicant must make a statement that the registered mark is the true property of the trademark registrar. Therefore, if there is a claim from a party that feels

that their rights have been violated, it can file a lawsuit to the Commercial Court.

In a claim for cancellation of a mark, the principle in the lawsuit will apply, namely, whoever postulates something or denies the rights of others, he is obliged to prove the truth of his argument. Of course for those who already have a certificate of registration the brand has strong evidence. As stated by *Rakhmita Desmayanti*, brand protection is given after the trademark owner registers the trademark at the Trademark Office under the Directorate General of Intellectual Property under the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.[18]

It is also important to realize that to file a trademark cancellation claim through a lawsuit to the Commercial Court, he must pay attention to the grace period. This is confirmed in Article 77 of Law No. 20/2016 Paragraph (1): A claim for cancellation of a Mark registration may only be filed within a period of 5 (five) years from the date of the Mark registration. So here we see the time provided by the Trademark Law, if you want to file a cancellation mark, it is 5 (five) years since the trademark was registered. In addition, to file a claim for the cancellation of a registered mark, there are requirements that must be met, and there are elements of bad faith from the registrant of the mark.

More about this is elaborated in Article 77 Paragraph (2): Cancellations can be filed indefinitely if there is an element of bad faith and/or the Mark concerned is contrary to the state ideology, statutory regulations, morality, religion, decency, and public order.

From what has been described above, one thing that must be considered is about good faith. In other words, the trademark registrant must have a good faith that is the trademark that is registered is not someone else's trademark, is not an imitation of an existing trademark, but is really the work itself.

As stated by *Henry Soelistyo*, The legal system of the brand guarantees protection, that is, intangible property which is very vulnerable to scrutiny by various forms of intervention and bad faith motives inherent behind it.[19].

Therefore, trademarks requested for registration by the trademark owner may not be accepted by the trademark office. For that we need to pay attention to what was stated by *Tomy Pasca Rifai*, not all signs can be registered as trademarks. Only the signs that meet the requirements below can be registered as trademarks:

- a) Has a distinguishing power;
- b) Is a sign on a merchandise or service that can be a picture, name, word, letters, numbers, color arrangement or a combination of these elements;
- c) The sign is not contrary to applicable laws and regulations, gamma morality, decency, or public order, is not a public sign and does not become public property, or does not constitute

information or relate to the goods or services for which registration is requested;

- d) The mark also has no similarities with other registered brands, well-known brands, or known geographical indications; and
- e) Does not constitute, resemble or duplicate other marks owned by a particular institution or country.[20]

IV. CONCLUSION

Trademark as a mark used in the trade of goods and services to distinguish it from similar goods and or services. The brand as a company identity reflects the quality of goods and services produced and traded by the company. To get legal protection, a trademark must be registered. The institution that manages trademark registration is the Directorate General of Intellectual Property Rights, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. To register a Trademark must meet the conditions specified in Act Number 20 of 2016 concerning Trademarks and Geographical Indications. One of the conditions that must be fulfilled by the brand that is to be registered must have a distinguishing power with the mark that is already registered. Another thing that must also be considered in registering a Trademark is that the registrant of a trademark must have it not good. The importance of good faith so that a registered mark is not sued by another party who considers there is similarity with a registered mark. When all requirements have been fulfilled, the Minister of Law and Human Rights issues a Certificate of Brand Rights. Holders of Trademark Rights have an exclusive right to a registered mark. Trademarks as intellectual property rights are qualified as intangible objects. As an intangible object, the brand as a company asset. The more quality the goods and services are produced, the higher the economic value of the brand.

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